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STATED MEETING, MAY 11, 1841.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON in the Chair.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

A Gigantic Spondylus, from the Indian Ocean.—From Wm. A. Foster, Esq.

Fringilla —, from South America.—From Mrs. George Cadwallader.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

First Report of the Geological Survey of the Province of New Brunswick. By Abram Gesner, M. D. 8vo. 1839.—From Mr. Ashmead.

New Dispensatory. By Nicholas Culpepper. 12mo. London, 1653.—From Dr. Morton.

History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clarke to the sources of the Missouri, and thence to the Pacific Ocean. By Paul Allen, Esq. 2 vols., 8vo. Dublin, 1817.—From Dr. Elwyn.

The same work, 4to., London, 1814.—From several Members of the Academy.

Three Years Travel through the Interior parts of North America, for more than 5000 miles. By Capt. Jonathan Carver. 8vo. Philada. 1784.—From Dr. Morton.

A Guide to the Arrangement of British Insects; being a Catalogue of the named species hitherto discovered in Great Britain. 2d edit. By John Curtis, Esq., F.L.S. 12mo. London, 1837.—From the Author.

Character and Description of a New Genus of the Family Melolonthidæ. By John Curtis, Esq., F.L.S. 4to. London, 1835.—From the Author.

Description of the Insects brought home by Commander James Clarke Ross, R. N. By John Curtis, Esq., F.L.S. 4to. From the Author.

WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS.—A communication was read from Dr. A. Clapp, of New Albany, Indiana, in reference to the Geological equivalents of that vicinity, as compared by him with those described in the Silurian System of Murchison.

“The following fossils which characterize the Wenlock Limestone of Murchison, I have found in the Limestone of the Falls of the Ohio. *Favosites spongites*, *Retepora prisca*, *Acervularia Baltica*, *Astrea ananas*? *Cyathophyllum turbinatum*, *Syringipora reticulata*, *Calymene bufo*.

“I have also observed at the same place, the following group of Wenlock fossils, which, however, are not characteristic of the Limestone of the Falls. *Catenipora escharoides*, *Syringipora bifurcata*, *Stomatopora concentrica*, *Favosites Gothlandica*, *Turbinalapsis bina*, *Strophomena euglypha*? *Atrypa prisca*. To which I may add the following fossils of Goldfuss, which are not found in the Wenlock Limestone, and some of them not even in Wales. *Cyathophyllum ceratites*, *C. vermicalure*, and *C. helianthoides*. *Stomatopora polymorpha*, *Favosites polymorpha*, and *F. basaltica*, *Gorgonia infundibuliformis*? The last being more common in the later formations. (Ludlow.) Besides the preceding species, I have many *Polyparia*, and some shells of the Falls Limestone yet undetermined. In the Limestone and Marls of Madison and Hanover, in Indiana, I have identified two other species belonging to the Wenlock shale, viz.: *Terebratula spherica*? and *Orthocera eccentrica*.

The middle and lower strata of the Blue Limestone and Marls at Cincinnati, and the lowest at Madison and Hanover, appear to be equivalents of the Caradoc Group of Murchison, and contain the following fossils: *Orthis callactis*, *Calymene punctata*, *C. Blumenbachii*, *Triarthrus Beckii*, *Isotelus* —. *Pentacrinites prisca*. (Goldf.) This formation has very few *Polyparia*, but many shells which are different from any described by Goldfuss or Murchison.

“The black bituminous slate that overlies the limestone at the

foot of the Falls, and is found in many parts of the western country, is probably the equivalent of the Marcellus Shale of New York. This is an excellent landmark, as there is no other formation in the west that can be easily mistaken for it. The situation of this slate at the Falls has been misunderstood in some instances, and described as underlying, or beneath the limestone.

“The dividing line between the upper and lower Silurian groups, (Wenlock Shale and Caradoc rocks) appears to have no distinct lithological demarcation in our western formations; yet this line will probably be found to occur in the upper series of the Cincinnati and Madison Blue Limestones and Marls.”

Mr. T. A. Conrad submitted a description of three new species of *Unio*, from the rivers of the United States, viz. :

1. *Unio perplicatus*.—Obtusely subovate, very ventricone; rather thick, with about 12 oblique, profound plicæ, those behind the umbo recurved; ligament margin greatly elevated; posterior superior margin slightly concave, oblique, extremity truncated; epidermis blackish brown, apex eroded; within tinged with purple; cardinal teeth direct, prominent, sulcated. (Length 2.4; height 1.3; diameter 1.9.)

This species is most nearly related to *U. costatus*, (Raf.) but differs in being far more ventricose, and has very prominent umbones, which are just the reverse in the *costatus*. The diameter through the umbonal slope is profound.

2. *U. nodiferus*.—Obtusely subovate, ventricose, moderately thick; surface with a few nodules about the middle of the valves, and smaller ones near the ligament margin; a slight, not very wide, furrow extends from beak to base; posterior margin approaching to a regular curve; beaks eroded; within, white; cardinal teeth robust, prominent, direct, and profoundly sulcated in old shells; epidermis chestnut brown. (Length 2.1, 1.8; height 1.1, 1; diameter 1.6, 1.4.)

Approaches *U. prasinus*, but differs in being proportionally longer, more convex, in having a brown epidermis, narrower anterior side, and oblique posterior margin.

3. *U. parallellus*.—Oblong, sub-rhomboidal, convex, moderately thick, slightly contracted from beak to base; hinge and basal margins parallel, nearly rectilinear; posterior margin oblique; extremity obtusely rounded; epidermis dark olive brown; within white; cardinal teeth oblique, double in each valve; cardinal area under the beaks almost obliterated. (Length 3.7; height 1.1; diameter 1.8.)

Some conchologists may consider this to be a variety of *U. purpureus*, (Say,) and as but one specimen has been received, I cannot judge of the amount of difference which will obtain between the two species. I think the *purpureus* has never yet been found nearly so far south-west as Louisiana; certainly after a long examination of the waters of Alabama, I was unable to find it. The *parallellus* differs from *purpureus* in having a white interior, in the obliteration of the cardinal area, in the regular convexity of the valves, and in having a much larger accessory muscular impression.

These three species are in the collection of the Academy: they were sent from Jackson, in Louisiana.

STATED MEETING, MAY 18.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON in the Chair.

DONATIONS TO MUSEUM.

Helix Blandingiana; St. Johns, Liberia. *Arca senilis*; same locality.—From Dr. Wm. Blanding.

Fossil *Aspergillum*, from the Newer Pliocene of Palermo, in Sicily: and *Lutraria petrosa*, (Conrad) from Vance's Ferry, S. Carolina.—From Dr. Morton.